

bags, packed in cartons, placed on pallets, and then covered with shrink wrapping; and

(vii) The lettuce must be transported to the airport in a closed refrigerated truck for shipment to the United States.

(2) Each shipment of lettuce must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture stating that the conditions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section have been met.

(b) Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) from Israel may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions:

(1) The peppers have been grown the Arava Valley by growers registered with the Israeli Department of Plant Protection and Inspection (DPPI).

(2) Malathion bait sprays shall be applied in the residential areas of the Arava Valley at 6- to 10-day intervals beginning not less than 30 days before the harvest of backyard host material in residential areas and shall continue through harvest.

(3) The peppers have been grown in insect-proof plastic screenhouses approved by the DPPI and APHIS. Houses shall be examined periodically by DPPI or APHIS personnel for tears in either plastic or screening.

(4) Trapping for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) shall be conducted by DPPI throughout the year in the agricultural region along Arava Highway 90 and in the residential area of Paran. The capture of a single Medfly in a screenhouse will immediately cancel export from that house until the source of the infestation is delimited, trap density is increased, pesticide sprays are applied, or other measures acceptable to APHIS are taken to prevent further occurrences.

(5) Signs in English and Hebrew shall be posted along Arava Highway 90 stating that it is prohibited to throw out/discard fruits and vegetables from passing vehicles.

(6) Sorting and packing of peppers shall be done in the insect-proof screenhouses in the Arava Valley.

(7) Prior to movement from approved insect-proof screenhouses in the Arava Valley, the peppers must be packed in either individual insect-proof cartons

or in non-insect-proof cartons that are covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins; covered non-insect-proof cartons must be placed in shipping containers.

(8) The packaging safeguards required by paragraph (b)(7) of this section must remain intact at all times during the movement of the peppers to the United States and must be intact upon arrival of the peppers in the United States.

(9) Each shipment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli national plant protection organization stating that the conditions of paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7) of this section have been met.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0210)

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**§ 319.56-2v Conditions governing the entry of citrus from Australia.**

(a) The Administrator has determined that the irrigated horticultural areas within the following districts of Australia meet the criteria of § 319.56-2 (e) and (f) with regard to the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), and other fruit flies destructive of citrus:

(1) The Riverland district of South Australia, defined as the county of Hamley; the geographical subdivisions, called hundreds, of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Gordon, Hay, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Morook, Murbko, Murtho, Nildottie, Paisley, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Ridley, Skurray, Stuart, and Waikerie; and the Parish of Onley of the Shire of Mildura, Victoria;

(2) The Riverina district of New South Wales, defined as:

(i) The shire of Carrathool; and

(ii) The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which is within the administrative boundaries of the city of Griffith and the shires of Leeton, Narrendera, and Murrumbidgee; and

(3) The Sunraysia district, defined as the shires of Wentworth and Balranald in New South Wales and the shires of Mildura, Swan Hill, Wakool, and Kerang, the cities of Mildura and Swan Hill, and the borough of Kerang in Victoria.

(b) Oranges (*Citrus sinensis* [Osbeck]); lemons (*C. limonia* [Osbeck] and *meyeri* [Tanaka]); limes (*C. aurantiifolia* [Swingle] and *latifolia* [Tanaka]); mandarins, including satsumas, tangerines, tangors, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (*C. reticulata* [Blanco]); and grapefruit (*C. paradisi* [MacFad.]) may be imported from the Riverland, Riverina, and Sunraysia districts without treatment for fruit flies, subject to paragraph (c) of this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart.

(c) If surveys conducted in accordance with § 319.56-2d(f) detect, in a district listed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), or other fruit flies that attack citrus and for which a treatment is listed in the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, citrus fruit from that district will remain eligible for importation into the United States in accordance with § 319.56-2(e)(2), provided the fruit undergoes cold treatment in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter, and provided the fruit meets all other applicable requirements of this subpart. Entry is limited to ports listed in § 319.56-2d(b)(1) of this subpart if the treatment is to be completed in the United States. Entry may be through any port if the treatment has been completed in Australia or in transit to the United States. If no approved treatment for the detected fruit fly appears in the PPQ Treatment Manual, importation of citrus from the affected district or districts is prohibited.

[61 FR 8207, Mar. 4, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 37920, June 25, 2003]

**§ 319.56-2w Administrative instruction; conditions governing the entry of papayas from Central America and Brazil.**

The Solo type of papaya may be imported into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands only under the following conditions:

(a) The papayas were grown and packed for shipment to the United States in one of the following locations:

- (1) Brazil: State of Espirito Santo.
- (2) Costa Rica: Provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, San Jose.
- (3) El Salvador: Departments of La Libertad, La Paz, and San Vicente.
- (4) Guatemala: Departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, and Suchitepéquez.
- (5) Honduras: Departments of Comayagua, Cortés, and Santa Bárbara.
- (6) Nicaragua: Departments of Carazo, Granada, Managua, Masaya, and Rivas.
- (7) Panama: Provinces of Coclé, Herrera, and Los Santos; Districts of Aleanje, David, and Dolega in the Province of Chiriquí; and all areas in the Province of Panama that are west of the Panama Canal.

(b) Beginning at least 30 days before harvest began and continuing through the completion of harvest, all trees in the field where the papayas were grown were kept free of papayas that were  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more ripe (more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the shell surface yellow), and all culled and fallen fruits were buried, destroyed, or removed from the farm at least twice a week.

(c) The papayas were treated with a hot water treatment consisting of 20 minutes in water at 49 °C (120.2 °F).

(d) When packed, the papayas were less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  ripe (the shell surface was no more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  yellow, surrounded by light green), and appeared to be free of all injurious insect pests.

(e) The papayas were safeguarded from exposure to fruit flies from harvest to export, including being packaged so as to prevent access by fruit flies and other injurious insect pests. The package containing the papayas